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COLLEGIATE. *n. f.* [from *collegi*.] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an university man.

These are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to please; and no *collegiate* like them, for purging the passions.

COLLET. *n. f.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]
1. Anciently something that went about the neck: sometimes the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.
3. A term used by turners.

COLLIDE. *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accension of air upon collision, but inflammable effluencies from the bodies *collided*. *Brown.*

COLLIER. *n. f.* [from *coal*.]
1. A digger of coals; one that works in the coal pits.
2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.

I knew a nobleman a great grafter, a great timberman, a great *collier*, and a great landman. *Bacon, Essay 35.*

COLLIERY. *n. f.* [from *collier*.]
1. The place where coals are dug.
2. The coal trade.

COLIFLOWER. *n. f.* [from capl, Sax. cabbage, and *flower*.] See CAULIFLOWER and CABBAGE.

COLLIGATION. *n. f.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together. These the midwife contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuosity or nodosity, the navel, occasioned by the *colligation* of vessels.

COLLIMATION. *n. f.* [from *collime*, Lat.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim.

COLLINEATION. *n. f.* [*collines*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE. *adj.* [from *colligatus*.] Easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

The tender confidence renders it the more *colligable* and consumptive. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COLLIQUAMENT. *n. f.* [from *colligatus*.] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT. *adj.* [from *colligatus*.] That which has the power of melting or dissolving.

COLLIQUATE. *v. a.* [*colligatus*, Lat.] To melt; to dissolve; to turn from solid to fluid.

The fire melted the glass, that made a great shew, after what was *colliguated* had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be *colliguated* through a great heat from within, and an ardent colligative fever.

COLLIQUATION. *n. f.* [*colligatio*, Lat.]
The melting of any thing whatsoever by heat, more particularly such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands, and particularly through those of the skin, faster than they ought; which occasions fluxes of many kinds, but mostly profuse, greasy, clammy sweats. *Quincy.*

From them proceed arefaction, *colliguation*, concoction, maturation, and most effects of nature. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Any kind of universal diminution and *colliguation* of the body.

COLLIQUATIVE. *adj.* [from *colligatus*.] Melting; dissolvent. A *colligative* fever is such as is attended with a diarrhoea, or profuse sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids.

It is a consequent of a burning *colligative* fever, whereby the humours, grease, fat, and flesh of the body are melted.

COLLIQUEFACTION. *n. f.* [*colliquefactio*, Lat.] The act of melting together; reduction to one mass by fusion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by simple *colliguation*, for the better discovering of the nature, and contents and diffusions of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their diffusions.

COLLISION. *n. f.* [from *collisio*, Lat.]
1. The act of striking two bodies together.

Or by *collision* of two bodies grind. The air attrite to fire. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 1072.

The devil sometimes borrowed fire from the altar to consume the votaries; and by the mutual *collision* of well-meant zeal, set even orthodox Christians in a flame. *Dec. of Piety.*

The flint and the steel you may move apart as long as you please; but it is the hitting and *collision* of them that must make them strike fire.

2. The state of being struck together; a clash. Then from the clothes between popes and kings, Debate, like sparks from flint's *collision*, springs. *Denham.*

COLLOCATE. *v. a.* [*collocare*, Lat.] To place; to station.

If you desire to superinduce any virtue upon a person, take the creature in which that virtue is most eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue chiefly is *collocate*.

COLLOCATION. *n. f.* [*collocatio*, Lat.]

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1. The act of placing; disposition.
2. The state of being placed.

In the *collocation* of the spirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal; and the spirits are coacervate or diffused.

COLLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*collocutio*, Lat.] Conference; conversation.

COLLOQUE. *v. n.* [probably from *colloquer*, Latin.] To wheedle; to flatter; to please with kind words. A low word.

COLLOP. *n. f.* [It is derived by *Mistake* from *coal* and *op*, a rather broiled upon the coals; a carbonade.]
1. A small slice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* were with flowers prick'd About the sides. *Dryd. Fables.*

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd; Then sent up but two dishes nicely dress'd: What signifies Scotch *collops* to a feast? *King's Cookery.*

2. A piece of any animal. The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a *collop* of him. *L'Estrange, Table 14. Reflect.*

3. In burlesque language, a child. Come, sir page, Look on me with your welkin eye, sweet villain, Most dear'st, my *collop*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Thou art a *collop* of my flesh. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

COLLOQUY. *n. f.* [*colloquium*, Latin.] Conference; conversation; alternate discourse; talk.

My earthly by his heavenly over-power'd, In that celestial *colloquy* sublime, As with an object that excels the sense, Dazzled, and spent, sunk down. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In retirement make frequent *colloquies*, or short discourses, between God and thy own soul. *Taylor.*

COLLOW. *n. f.* [More properly *colly*, from *coal*.] *Colow* is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood.

COLLECTANCY. *n. f.* [*collectio*, Lat.] A tendency to collect; opposition of nature.

COLLECTATION. *n. f.* [*collectio*, Lat.] Contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition; spite.

The thermal, natural baths, or hot springs, do not owe their heat to any *collectation* or overfluence of the minerals in them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

COLLUDE. *v. n.* [*colludere*, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

COLLUSION. *n. f.* [*collusio*, Lat.]
Collusion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of his right.

By the ignorance of the merchants, or dishonesty of weavers, or the *collusion* of both, the ware was bad, and the price excessive. *Swift.*

COLLUSIVE. *adj.* [from *colludere*.] Fraudulently concerted. See COLLUSION.

COLLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *collusive*.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSORY. *adj.* [from *colludere*, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

COLLY. *n. f.* [from *coal*.] The smut of coal. Suppose thou saw her dressed in some old hirsute attire, out of fashion, coarse raiment, besmeared with foot, *colly*, perfumed with opopanax. *Bacon on Melancholy.*

COLLY. *v. a.* To grime with coal; to smut with coal. Brief as the lightning in the *colly* night, That, in a green, unfolds both heav'n and earth; And, ere a man hath pow'r to say behold, The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shakespeare.*

COLLYRIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR. *n. f.* [Fr.] A sort of PEAR, which see.

COLOGN. *n. f.* Is a deep brown, very light bastard ochre, which, though generally esteemed an earth, is no pure native fossil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matters, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. It is dug in France and Germany, particularly about Cologne, nor is England without it. *Hill on Fossils.*

COLON. *n. f.* [*colonus*.]
1. A point [.] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. Its use is not very exactly fixed, nor is it very necessary, being confounded by most with the semicolon. It was used before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period. To apply it properly, we should place it, perhaps, only where the sense is continued without dependence of grammar or construction; as, I love him, I desire him: I have long ceased to trust, but shall never forbear to succour him.

2. The greatest and widest of all the ineffines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins where the illum ends in the cavity of the os ilium on the right side; from thence ascending by the kidney, on the same side, it passes under the

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concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is also knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence passing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum, in the rectum.

Now, by your cruelty hard bound, I strain my guts, my *colon* wound. *Swift.*

The contents of the *colon* are of a fower, fetid, acid smell in rabbits. *Player on the Humours.*

COLONEL. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it originally *colonialis*, the leader of a colony. *Mistake* deduces it from *colonna*, a pillar; as *patrie colonus*; *exercitus colonum*. Each is plausible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the highest rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally founded with only two distinct syllables, *colonel*.

The chiefest help must be the care of the *colonel*, that hath the government of all his garrison. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Captain or *colonel*, or knight in arms, Whole chance on these defenceless doors may seize, If deed of honour did thee ever please, Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

COLONELSHIP. *n. f.* [from *colonel*.] The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a subaltern, he complained against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commission for a regiment, he confessed that *colonelship* was coming fast upon him. *Swift.*

TO COLONISE. *v. a.* [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants; to settle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never a hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this; for so a man may truly term it, if he shall put to account as well that is, as that which may be hereafter, by the farther occupation and *colonizing* of those countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one speak ingenuously, that it was the propagation of the Christian faith that was the adamant of that discovery, entry, and plantation; but gold and silver, and temporal profit and glory; for that what was first in God's providence, was but second in man's appetite and intention. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Druma hath advantage by acquiescent of islands, which the *colonizeth* and fortifies daily. *Hood's Naval Force.*

COLONADE. *n. f.* [from *colonna*, Ital. a column.]
1. A peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns, disposed in a circle, and insulated within side. *Builder's Dict.*

Here circling *colonnades* the ground inlofe, And here the marble statues breathe in rows. *Addis. on Italy.*

2. Any series or range of pillars. For you my *colonnades* extend their wings. *Pope.*

COLONY. *n. f.* [*colonia*, Latin.]
1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

To these new inhabitants and *colonies* he gave the same law under which they were born and bred. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Rooting out these two rebellious sects, he placed English *colonies* in their rooms. *Davies on Ireland.*

Ofiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting *colonies* and building cities. *Arbutnot on Gains.*

2. The country planted; a plantation. The rising city, which from far you see, Is Carthage; and a Trojan *colony*. *Dryd. Virg. En.*

COLOPHONY. *n. f.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.] Rosin.

Of Venetian turpentine, slowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining substance suffered to cool, would afford me a coherent body, or a fine *colophony*. *Boyle.*

Turpentine and oils leave a *colophony*, upon the separation of their thinner oil. *Player on the Humours.*

COLOQUYTEDA. *n. f.* [*colocytis*, Lat. *colocytis*.] The fruit of a plant of the same name, brought from the Levant, about the bigness of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Its colour is a sort of golden brown: its inside is full of kernels, which are to be taken out before it be used. Both the seed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of considerable use in medicine. *Chambers.*

COLORATE. *adj.* [*coloratus*, Latin.] Coloured; died; marked or stained with some colour.

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays proceeding from visible objects would have been stoppt. *Ray on the Creation.*

COLORATION. *n. f.* [*coloro*, Latin.]
1. The art or practice of colouring.
2. The state of being coloured.

Amongst curiosities I shall place *colorations*, though it be somewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preeminence. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 50.

COLORIFICK. *adj.* [*colorificus*, Latin.] That which has the power of producing dyes, tints, colours, or hues.

In this compilation of white, the several rays do not suffer

Vol. I.

COL

any change in their *colorifick* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. *Newton's Opt.*

COLOSSUS. *n. f.* [*colossus*, Latin.] A statue of enormous magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *colosse* of Rhodes. *Temple.*

There huge *colossi* rose, with trophies crown'd, And runic characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

COLOSSIAN. *adj.* [*colossus*, Lat.] In form of a colossus; of the height and bigness of such a statue; giantlike.

COLOUR. *n. f.* [*color*, Latin.]
1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die. It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of solid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the surface; but a philosophical idea, when we consider the various *colours* to be different sensations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different size, or shape, or situation of the particles of which the surfaces of those bodies are composed. *Hutton's Logick.*

Her hair shall be of what *colour* it please God. *Shakespeare.*

For though our eyes can nought but *colours* see, Yet *colours* give them not their pow'r of sight. *Davies.*

The lights of *colours* are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. *Newton's Opt. Exp. 7.*

2. The freshness; or appearance of blood in the face. My cheeks no longer did their *colour* boast. *Dryden.*

A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head, And his ears trickled, and his *colour* fled. *Dryden.*

3. The tint of the painter. When each bold figure just begins to live, The treacherous *colours* the fair art betray, And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope's Ess. Crit.*

4. The representation of any thing superficially examined. Whole wisdom is only of this world, to put false *colours* upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences. *Swift.*

5. Concealment; palliation; excuse; superficial cover. It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my *colour*, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable. *Sh. Hen. IV.*

6. Appearance; pretence; false shew. Their sin admitted no *colour* or excuse. *King Charles.*

Under the *colour* of commanding him, I have access my own love to prefer. *Shakespeare.*

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ship laden with corn, under the *colour* of the sale whereof they noted all that was done in the city. *Knolle's History of the Turks.*

7. Kind; species; character. Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *colour*. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war: they lay the *colours* of the foot, and standard of horse. *He at Venice gave*

His body to that pleasant country's earth, And his pure soul unto his captain Christ, Under whose *colours* he had fought so long. *Shak. Rich. II.*

Against all checks, rebukes, and manners, I must advance the *colours* of my love, And not retire. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The banks on both sides were filled with companies, passing all along the river under their *colours*, with trumpets sounding. *Knolle's History of the Turks.*

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colours*, *Addis.*

TO COLOUR. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin.]
1. To mark with some hue, or die. The rays, to speak properly, are not *coloured*: in them there is nothing else than a certain power and disposition to stir up a sensation of this or that colour. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To palliate; to excuse; to dress in specious colours, or fair appearances. I told him, that I would not favour or *colour* in any fort his former folly. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He *colours* the fallhood of Æneas by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen. *Dryden's Dedic. Æn.*

3. To make plausible. We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the highest kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legislature. *Addis. Freeholder.*

4. **TO COLOUR**. *a stranger's goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the customhouse in his name; so that the foreigner pays but single duty, when he ought to pay double. *Philips.*

TO COLOUR. *v. n.* To blush. A low word, only used in conversation.

COLOURABLE. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Specious; plausible. It is now little used. They have now a *colourable* pretence to withstand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. *Spenser.*

They were glad to lay hold on so *colourable* a matter, and to introduce him as an author of suspicious innovation. *Hocher.*

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